

*M. Jones*  
THE

R— — — L

REGISTER: *K*

WITH  
ANNOTATIONS

By ANOTHER HAND.

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SIC PATER ÆNEAS.  
VIRG.

---

VOLUME THE FIRST.

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THE SECOND EDITION.

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## INTRODUCTION.

**I**T is so easy to introduce something of a probable story by way of giving an appearance of originality to a publication, that the most faithful relations, when applied to this purpose, frequently lose their effect. Besides, the many attempts of this nature to catch the incautious Purchaser, which

b

have

## ii INTRODUCTION.

been of late practised, has rendered almost every Book suspected which is prefaced with an historical account of it. Whether the following very singular work deserves a suspicion of that nature, I am no more capable of judging than others. The following observation, is all I have to make upon the matter.

It has been confidently asserted, and generally believed, that a Person in the highest rank does amuse himself with noting down his opinions of those, whom he employs in the S——,  
or

# INTRODUCTION. iii

or meets in the D—g R—m ;---  
 that he minutes the particular  
 transactions of internal and ex-  
 ternal Government, with regu-  
 lar accounts of such intelligence  
 as he procures from those offici-  
 ally employed, or by other  
 means ; and that he commits to  
 paper his observations and opi-  
 nions on public affairs and pri-  
 vate concerns, with his dissatis-  
 factions, approbation, hopes,  
 fears, predictions, &c.---How  
 far this idea may be founded in  
 truth, I cannot pretend to de-  
 termine ; I can only declare,  
 that I have in my possession a  
 large collection of Manuscripts,



which answer in every particular to this description; all of which shall, as my leisure serves me, be faithfully published.

Every one knows that the private Papers and Cabinets of Sovereigns now no more, have been of late exposed to the prying examination of particular men for some narrow political purpose: the same liberty may, perhaps, be still continued: and it is not impossible, that while they examine the secrets of the dead, they may possess themselves of those of  
the

## INTRODUCTION. v

the living. To Writers, especially those employed by a Minister, Manuscripts are lawful prey; and the prey will sometimes escape, by various accidents, from those who have taken it, and fall into the hands of those who knew not of it.---But the track of conjecture is endless; and the Reader, when he has concluded this Preface, will be equally qualified to pursue it with myself.

That part, of which I now offer the First Volume to the World, seems to be a kind of Remembrancer, to assist the Au-

vi INTRODUCTION.

thor in giving exactness and propriety to the conversation of that Circle where he so often appears.

The practice of reading for the day, which is so common among many people who pass for *Beaux Esprits*, seems to be very excusable in a person, who, twice a-week at least, must be involved in a very large assembly of both sexes, where he is, I may say, almost under a necessity of saying something to every one of them. For such a purpose it seems well calculated, and is constructed in a manner which would not re-

fect dishonour upon the capacity of the Personage supposed to have written it. Nay, in my opinion, it is capable of answering more important ends; as it seems to possess those principles of character, which, while they lead to the just application of sentiment in conversation with particular persons, will also awaken to remembrance those actions and circumstances which may afford, when it shall be necessary, a clue to investigate, with some degree of precision, their respective abilities, dispositions, and qualifications.

viii INTRODUCTION.

I have nothing further to say upon the subject,---but shall proceed to relate, with fidelity, the manner in which I became possessed of the papers, and leave the Reader to his own opinion.

It was about seven in the evening, in the beginning of last August, that, as I was looking from my parlour-window into the street, a woman in neat but mean apparel, and a small bundle in her hand, informed me, that she had some books to sell. I immediately gave orders for her admittance, and on opening the handkerchief, I found



found the contents of it to be chiefly manuscripts. I looked into one of them, and discovered it to be of such a singular nature, that I was quite impatient to know how they came into her possession. She informed me, without the least hesitation, that she was desired by a sick person who lodged at her house, to carry them to a Bookseller, for the purpose of raising a small sum of money, and that she had been to two or three of that profession without success; so she was determined, she said, as she returned, to offer them to any gentleman she should have an opportunity of

x INTRODUCTION.

of speaking to ; and that seeing me at the window, she thought it was a favourable occasion to execute her design. The woman concluded with saying, that she believed the sick person would not live long, and that from his continual praying, she thought he was a Clergyman. Without further enquiry, I resolved to accompany the woman to her house, and see the person himself. This I immediately did, and was introduced into a small chamber where he lay in bed. A suit of black cloaths hung upon a chair ; on the bolster there lay a book, which I afterwards perceived

ceived to be a Greek Testament ; and a boy of about ten years of age, in the dress of a Charity School, was reading to him from the Liturgy of our Church.

I approached the bed, told him the cause of my visit, and made him an offer of my services. —“ Receive, Sir,” said he, in a very faint voice, “ the thanks of a  
“ dying man ; my chief desire is  
“ to have the Sacrament adminis-  
“ tered to me immediately, and,  
“ if it were possible, that the  
“ good people who have tender-  
“ ly nursed me, may have no rea-  
“ son to repent their kindness.”

Having

xii INTRODUCTION.

Having assured him that he might be at ease on that score, I sent immediately for my Apothecary, and the Clergyman of the Parish : The former soon arrived, and confirmed the presages of the poor Gentleman. Previous to the coming of the Minister, I took an opportunity to question him concerning the Manuscripts in my possession. At first he made no reply,—but in a few minutes apologized for not having answered me before, and then spoke with frequent interruptions, for, I believe, ten minutes, but in so low a tone of voice, and so inarticulately, that

# INTRODUCTION. xiii

that I should not be justified in offering to the Reader my inconclusive ideas of what he said. Before I thought proper to renew my enquiry, the Clergyman arrived; and having assisted at the Communion with the dying person, I retired. The next morning about nine o'clock, the woman of the house came to inform me that the poor Gentleman was no more; after I had left him, he had made signs to remain undisturbed, and about twelve o'clock at night, when she went to give him a cordial which the Apothecary had sent, she found him dead. The next day he

was



xiv INTRODUCTION.

was decently buried in an adjoining Burying-ground;---and all matters being adjusted with his benevolent Hostess, I set about examining the papers. Among them I found some letters which informed me sufficiently about the deceased person, to guide my enquiries. Thus I became acquainted with the circumstances of his life. They will form a melancholy story, and the World shall one day weep at it. When that appears, the motive to this publication will be known,---and, I think, applauded.

The

## INTRODUCTION. xv

The following Work is a specimen of several others, which shall be published in order. It has received but very little addition from me. A few lines at the bottom of page 129, which arose from the information of the moment, are all which I have ventured to insert. Some of the notes, in my opinion, required omission, and I omitted them.--- There were many marginal references, which being unintelligible to me, I concluded would be the same to others; these were therefore expunged.---In every other respect, the Public will

xvi     INTRODUCTION.

will receive the Book in the  
precise form in which it was  
received by

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T H E  
R ——— L  
R E G I S T E R.

---

E — G — — .

**I**T sometimes happens that youthful frolick and dissipation end from various causes in prudence and regularity, without having destroyed either fortune or constitution. Some wives ruin, others preserve their husbands. Petticoat-government is, generally, considered as a disgraceful situation; and yet to this female rule many a man owes all he possesses. It is not unfrequent to see men of genius, worth,

VOL. I.

B

and

and ability, wholly inattentive to their own immediate concerns ; nay, behold Ruin daily and hourly approaching them, without being able to exert those endeavours which are necessary for their preservation. If a man of such a temper, and in such a situation, should become united to a woman of prudence and good sense, who is not so immersed in pleasure as to neglect the means of enjoying it with real satisfaction, the inattention of the husband may be remedied by the care of a wife. Ruin appears, to me, to be very difficult among people of great fortune, if desperate gaming is avoided, and there is prudence in one of the parties ; as this will not only be a general restraint upon negligence, but



but may help to repair the bad consequences of it. The acres of *Trentham* look green, I believe, beneath a female administration. If men will not govern themselves, it is happy for them, when they have sensible wives to occupy the post which is deserted by their own reason. If marriage answers, that is, if it makes two people happier than they were before, it does not signify what particular reasons produced the union; or if its first views should be entirely disappointed. It has been often hinted, that this Nobleman's present marriage\* was entered

\* The present Countess is sister to the *Scottish* Earl of G — —, was Maid of Honour to the Princess Augusta, since married

tered into to strengthen his political interests. If it has produced a good mother to his children, a good steward to his estate, and, by teaching him a wise œconomy, has secured independance, it may very justly be said to have been founded in the happiest policy.

ried to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick,--- and supposed to be regarded with very great partiality by the late Princess Dowager of Wales.

L——D S— ----.

THE taste of this Lord is very similar to my own ; and I should be most happy to execute as a ——— what he does as a private Nobleman. He has built one of the finest houses in England, and to the internal decoration of it he has given the attention of many years. I should be equally delighted to build the finest palace in Europe, and should make the attention to it the most pleasing relaxation from the toils of Government. To me, the pleasures which accompany the erecting any building, if it is but a temple in a garden, are very great ; but in executing a vast and magnificent

magnificent plan, there must be infinite delight and entertainment. To trace the growing labours of the industrious Architect ; to see magnificence become, as it were, daily more magnificent ; to behold Labour, Art, Science, Taste, and Genius, both antient and modern, all collected in my service, and striving to excel each other in their various departments ; is a situation that would make me look down with pity upon my warlike Brother of \*\*\* reviewing his numerous battalions at Potsdam.---The peaceful King \*

\* Here was a Note relative to the last peace and the present war, with some intermediate concerns with Spain, which it was thought proper to suppress.—It would have been wrong to have thrown the least doubt upon so just a sentiment,

forms the happiness of his People, who, while he preserves the respect of surrounding Nations, encourages the spirit of improvement among his Subjects, polishes the Rich, employs the Poor, and adorns his Kingdom.

---

E— of E— — —

**I**T is, without doubt, the interest of the Crown, to keep up the dignity and power of the Peerage ; and it is no less the interest of the Peerage to support and confirm the Prerogatives of the Crown. If there were to be a King of this Country who should be foolish enough to wish,



or wicked enough to strive to be a tyrant, and should really accomplish his purpose, the Peerage would, of course, share that tyranny. In the crush of the Constitution, and the Destruction of Liberty, the Nobles would survive. But, abstracted from such dangerous and daring views as these, the dignity of Government requires, that the hereditary Members of the Constitution should not be suffered to want a proportionate support ; and if from the misfortunes or extravagance of their Ancestors, or their own misfortunes, they should not possess the means of living equal to their rank, the Crown ought to extend its relief ; and I must own, that it really concerns me, whenever I find  
it

it run counter to my interest, and the plan I must pursue in the distribution of my favours, to relieve any branch of my Nobility; though it bears very hard upon the Civil List to be under the necessity of repairing the broken fortunes of men, whose dissolute lives have made them poor, and that others who are in great affluence, and do not choose employments, should tax the — — purse. This Nobleman's Family is the object of my most compassionate favour, and the World knows it. He himself would find a very partial friend in me, if his spirit did not hurry him away into very false notions of Duty and Patriotism. He possesses courage and abilities, and exercises them both against the measures

fures of Administration. However mistaken and imprudent he may be, I hope his intentions are sincere; though it has been whispered to me, and believed by many, that a supposed inattention to his military advancement made him a Patriot. Young men are oftentimes very impatient, and Patriotism owes much to this spirit, which makes high demands, or expects extraordinary favours; and when the one is not granted, or the other conferred, they fly for fame and honour to the wide-extended arms of Patriotism, and fancy an amazing importance and dignity is added to their character, by a letter of thanks and approbation from the Livery of London.

D—

D— of L—.

**H**OW truly respectable is the tranquil dignity which attends a man of high rank and irreproachable character, at the close of life; wherein he has acted an uniform and honest part, and supported the political measures which he thought right, without practising any unbecoming submission to the Throne, or engaging in the violence of contending Parties. The highest honours of his Country fit well upon such a man :---they become and adorn him, while they receive a communication of honour from his character.---As he descends the hill  
of

of life, by gentle steps, supported by a virtuous and dutiful offspring; he is a person more to be envied, than if he was surrounded with all the gay and splendid prosperity of youth.---To begin the course of life with reputation, is well; to set out aright, is a fortunate omen; but the honour cannot be complete till the career is at an end, and the stamp of Fate is fixed upon it.

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E— of H— — —.

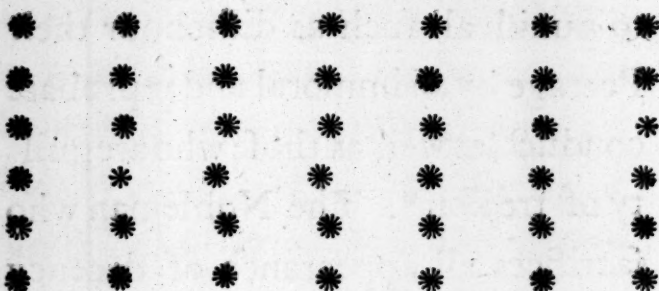
**L** I K E many an honest, well-meaning man, I have but very indifferent neighbours.—I think  
there



there should be laws of attainder to punish all such as dishonour their Peerage by an immoral and reprobate conduct, as well as those who are guilty of treason\*. The Nobleman who sacrifices all appearance of decency and good morals; who neglects every domestic duty, every public concern, for the lowest amusements of the lowest Brothels; and, at an age when passion must be extinct, endeavours to flatter his impotent lust with the vilest and most abandoned prostitutes, ought to be attainted as a traitor to Society. Indeed, it may

\* This is a very virtuous idea; but were it possible to give it reality,—gracious Heaven! what a crash would ensue among the Right Honourables of — — —.

be said, and I fear with truth, that




---

D--- of G--- ---.

**W**HEN a man acts, to all appearance, contrary to his interests, and the great apparent plan of his life, and refuses to assign his reasons for such a conduct to his nearest connections and best friends\*; does this closeness arise from want of

\* When this Nobleman quitted the T— —, Lord G— — with tears, and almost on his knees, entreated to know his reasons; but in vain.

confidence

confidence in mankind, or from the consciousness, that, if his motives were disclosed, they would disgrace him? There is something truly noble in the appeals which an honest man makes to the good sense of mankind. He is respectable even in his errors, and the World will honour while they condemn him. But the secret, undisclosing Character ever causes a suspicion to attend his best actions; and in such an one, the appearance of good will be considered as the disguise of evil. But if the moral character of such a man should be examined, and be found deficient; if, when in the highest station, and the most openly exposed to the eye of the World, he should daringly, and with  
repeated

repeated effrontery, insult the virtue and decency of Mankind, by the most unblushing violation of both ; it cannot be supposed, that he would be afraid of communicating the sentiments of his mind, if they were only tinged with a general and common depravity.

It would be matter of curious speculation to determine the causes, why men should entertain an universal bad opinion of their own species ; and it would be an enquiry worth attention, to trace the growth of a conviction so dishonourable to the human character, in the breasts of different men. The history of Misanthropy might illustrate the beauty and comforts of Benevolence ;

lence; and the contrasted pictures of these two differing dispositions would form a fine subject for the Poet and the Moralist. For my own part, I cannot but apprehend, that a disgust to mankind must arise from the temper and disposition of the disgusted Character, more than from the depravity of the World. Bad as it is, there is always sufficient to cheer the good, and encourage the benevolent. Selfishness, it is true, may find a retreat from the demands of charity in the cave of Ingratitude, or beneath the rocks of Insensibility.

He who is conscious that he deserves the contempt of mankind, will frequently, by beginning the attack, hope to secure himself from accusa-

C

tion;



tion; or, at least blend the censure on himself with that which he pours forth upon others; while the man who imagines his character and abilities to be of a very superior kind, and not meeting with what he may conceive to be his due, first despises, and soon hates an undiscerning World. Such must be restless, discontented Characters, of little worth or dependance;—neither Society or the State feel the loss of them— \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \* However, there was a time when I had somewhat of a fellow-feeling with such a man \*.

E—

\* This must relate to the writings of JUNIUS, who made them both the objects of his extreme severity. It is now a considerable

E--- of C--- ---.

WHEN this Lord resigned his place in the Household, it gave me concern, as he seemed to act

able time since any of his performances have appeared; and many and various have been the reasons assigned for the cessation of this spirited Writer.——The following anecdote, perhaps, may throw some light upon the matter.

After the Ministry had discovered the author of the papers which appeared with the signature of *Junius*, it was debated in — —, what method would be the most proper to revenge the insults which Government had received from that powerful and daring Writer. Some, and I believe the majority, were disposed to issue forth all the terrors and indignation of the Law; and this inconsiderate opinion would have been carried into execution, if it had not been checked by the judgment and moderation of wiser men. It was observed by these, that the Crown would hazard too much, in entering into a competition with such a popular Individual, and upon a subject of which the People were so

C 2

jealous,

act from principle ; and the moderation with which he has marked his subsequent

jealous, *the Liberty of the Press*: besides, whatever mode of prosecution was pursued against him, it must end in a *London or Middlesex* Jury ; and they had already shewn their favourable disposition to him, at least the former ; and that if he should prove victorious, his insolence and importance would be proportionably increased, and his calumny against Government be more bitter, as well as more effectual, than ever ; while the Crown would become an object of pity and of ridicule. It was also further observed, that the mere publication of him, without any mark of Ministerial indignation, would be still more attractive of the public odium ; as it might very naturally be said, that Government, being afraid of taking any steps against him itself, had roused him from the covert where he lay concealed, to be hunted down by their own Blood-hounds ; it being impossible that he could be made known without some danger of his life ;—  
S—W—— D——r and General B——  
having publicly declared, that they would

subsequent conduct, confirms my good opinion of him. I regret much when I part with an honest man from my service; but State Necessity is the Parent of Paradoxes and Contradictions\*.

try the temper of their swords upon him, whenever he should be ascertained.

In consequence of these opinions, violent measures were given up, and it was determined to inform the author of the writings in question, that he was discovered; and either to intimidate him into silence by menace, or win him to it by a bribe. One or other, or, perhaps, both these methods combined, seem to have been successfully employed, as, notwithstanding his positive declarations of perseverance, JUNIUS has long been quiet.

\* This seems to be a mistake.—State Necessity surely is very consistent in chasing a sincere and honest man from the society of Flatterers and ———s.

D--- of N--- ---.

THERE is nothing surely so flattering to the human breast as the possession of power; and it is amazing what some have done in order to attain it. To be the Head of any Party, but particularly a Sect in Religion, has inspired men with the most daring designs, and made them relinquish the most desirable situations of life. I should think, that to take the parliamentary seat of the first Peer in the Kingdom, with the attendant honours of such a situation, and the consequence which may attend such a person, if he took a wife, dignified



fied part in the Affairs of Government, would be some temptation to a conformity to the established Church of these Kingdoms. Religion, I doubt not, has an influence on the present Duke\*, who is a respectable character, and no human honours or emoluments can be put in competition with it. But even if what may be considered as sacred engagements, and conscience, were out of the question, the being at the Head of the Roman Catholics might be sufficient to outweigh the consideration of that national

\* Without any disparagement to the present Possessor of the Titles and Fortunes of this noble family,—I must beg leave to remark, that these observations were in the possession of the Editor during the life of the *late Duke*.

importance he would acquire by conforming to the Religion of Protestants. Surely, some means might be devised for enrolling many faithful and worthy Roman Catholic Subjects among the Members of the State, without violating their principles, or an imprudent relaxation of any laws which are necessary for the support of our Constitution and Religion. I think there might, and I should rejoice to see its actual execution: but, alas! these Times are not calculated for such wholesome regulations. National tranquillity is absolutely necessary to the attempting even such a design as this. When prejudice is lulled asleep by the contentment of peaceful

ful times, and men have possessed leisure to acquire a true liberality of sentiment,—then an event so honourable to our Nation, so useful to Society, and so characteristic of our holy Religion, might take place.

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D—— of B——.

**I**T was an object thought to be worth the whole attention of the Court, to bring this young Nobleman to it; and he, to the great mortification of his \* \* and his Father's Friends, was prevailed upon to accept

cept the post of Master of the Horse to the Q—†. Politically speaking, no great matter seems to have been gained by this conversion ; nor do I know, whether any thing of consequence would have ensued from his refusing the character of a Courtier, and exercising an hereditary obstinacy. It almost cost a Peerage, which was more than the matter was worth ; but I had a great personal regard for

† An honest Member of the Corporation of *Monmouth* being observed, about that time, to be very much dejected, was asked by one of his friends, what was the matter with him. He answered surlily, “ Why, the “ D— has got a place, ha’n’t he ? ” — “ Yes, “ he has,” observed the other ; “ and it is one “ of the most honourable places in the Queen’s “ Household.” — “ Honourable ! do you call “ it ? ” replied he : “ For my part, I think it’s “ below a D— of B— — to be *first Officer* “ to e’er a Queen in Christendom.”

Lord

Lord B— — —t, and the Duke is  
a young Nobleman who is a real  
credit to his rank.

---

A— — — of C— — — —.

**T**HAT a man advanced in life  
should be placed at the head  
of the Church, may be supported  
with such unanswerable reasons, that  
the political one, so often urged,  
ought not to be thought of: what  
is so consistent with propriety, shall  
never, with my consent, be set aside,  
because it may chime in with Mi-  
nisterial Policy. However, the ge-  
neral



neral principle, which, I fear, has been too much considered in the appointment to this high office, that it must be bestowed upon a man of moderate, or, at least, not of first-rate talents, has not, nor ever will meet with my approbation. Is the Government of the Church of so little consequence, that it matters not who is to superintend its concerns?—Is it so easy to direct, that the meanest capacity is equal to the task? Or is the situation so exalted, and the pre-eminence so great, that a person of extensive abilities should not be suffered to enjoy its powers?—Neither of these reasons, all of which are supposed to operate in this very consequential appointment, is satisfactory to me.—For  
my

my own part, I should ever wish, for the honour of Religion, that the person the most eminent for Learning, Abilities, and Piety, should succeed to that station, where these qualities are so eminently necessary for the fulfilling its important duties. It grieves me much, and I feel the uneasiness at my heart, when I behold, and I behold it indeed too often, that the principles of Religion, and even what they who have no religion will call Morality, run counter to the interests of the State. I could almost spurn a Minister who should propose to reject the most learned and proper person in the Kingdom to be an A— — —, because he has too great abilities ; or, that there is another,

other, who, by the appointment, will vacate a greater number of inferior Benefices. And yet, such things have happened, and may again happen, to my great distress. — In less peaceful and luxurious times, if they should arrive, or, at least, if I should live to see them, some endeavours might be exerted to regulate these matters in the Church,---if it should be impossible in the Military and Civil Departments : for, surely, if there are any Truth, Hopes or Comforts in Christianity, or if the Church-establishment requires an episcopal superintendence, they who are appointed to the charge ought, for the sake of mankind, whose interests are so materially connected with Religion, to be such Characters,

ters, as, by their Learning, Piety, and Diligence, will extend its influence, and thereby render mankind happier and better. It might be said, that the necessities of State frequently interfere with such an wholesome disposition of things ; and that, in spite of every other consideration, this must be attended to : their expediency is asserted to be supreme ; if so,---I sigh over State Necessities.

Indeed, in these days, in the general opinion of Politicians, a Christian — — — is the most ridiculous Personage in the World, except a Christian Minister of State, if such a character could be found, or maintain his post in any Government for

fix weeks \*. It would really afford me the greatest satisfaction to see L— — Palace at all times occupied by the most able, pious, and learned Clergyman in the Kingdom, though he should be taken from the Curacy of a Country Parish. I wish to see the Archiepiscopal Palace the residence of eminent virtue and Christian hospitality, and not dishonoured by any disgraceful accommodation to the spirit of Fashion, and the actual practice of fashionable diversions †.

\* I am surprised at this observation, as it is well known to all who frequent the early Prayers at the Royal Chapel, with what regularity the present Premier attends, and with what propriety he performs the sacred duties of the Sabbath.

† This must be supposed to glance at the time of Archbishop W——e.



D— of D— — —.

**I**F the riches and good things of this world could give consequence and happiness to man, this young D— must be possessed of both in a very eminent degree: but all are born to toil and trouble; the Monarch and the Beggar, with every intermediate station, feel the allotment of their nature. There must be application to learn, judgment to determine, activity to execute, and integrity to superintend. Without these, riches, power, and extensive influence, will more frequently lead to disgrace than to honour. I cannot conceive a more respectable character than an independant Duke of

D                      D— — —:

D— — —: but his independence should be entire. If he suffers himself to be governed by a Party or Family-connections, he is, in fact, as dependant, as if he held a place of the Crown which he was afraid to lose.

It has been frequently said, that there are certain Families who have a kind of hereditary right, as it were, to the regard of the Throne, as their Ancestors were the principal means of establishing it on its present basis. This is one of them, I acknowledge, and one of the greatest; nevertheless, it has been almost in one continued opposition to the measures of Government, ever since I succeeded to the cares of it. The  
various

various branches of this Family may have some claim to my respect, but none to my confidence: whatever their Ancestors did to entail the former upon their descendants, these have done nothing to secure the latter to themselves.

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E— of D— —.

THERE is rather a lack of wit, or the Court of CHARLES *the Second* would have suited him better than that of G. the T—; tho', as Wits are no Wits without a *butt*, he might have held *his place* there, and made one among the dissolute, merry-making Nobility of those days. The scheme of uniting all

D 2

parties,

parties, and bringing the JACOBITES to Court, was a good one, and founded in wisdom; but, like other good things, it has been attended with its inconveniencies.

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E— of M— —.

**W**HEN a Peer of the Realm, scorning the frivolous pursuits of pleasure, and not impressed with any daring ideas of ambition, considers his station as possessing duties which he is resolved to fulfil, not only by constant attendance upon them, but by indefatigable endeavours to qualify himself to attend with effect, it is an event of glad importance.

importance to his country. The greater part of the Peerage consider themselves as born for themselves alone ; or, as Lord *Hervey* describes them, merely to dress and vote, without considering the important station they hold in Government, and how necessary it is that they should be qualified to fulfil their duties with honour to themselves, and advantage to their Country. Some who have slid into profitable employments, in the course of Office have acquired some degree of knowledge ; others, stimulated by a spirit of opposition, have become well-informed men ; but there appear very few, indeed, who from proper views of their rank and station, and a just sense of the duties connected



with them, have taken the necessary pains to gain that information, without which they cannot be essentially and honourably serviceable to their Country; in short, without which it is impossible they can do their duty. The supporting a particular Party without examination, and with a blind, careless, partial attachment, is an unworthy mode of exercising the powers and using the privileges vested in a Peer by the Constitution. The living at a distance from the seat of their duties, or the being so continually involved in the engagements of pleasure and fashion as not to have time to attend them, and the consequent transferral of their vote to the disposition of another, is very disgraceful; nevertheless, this  
is

is no uncommon practice. It may be said, that the wheels of Government are less obstructed by such a neglect; but, on the other hand—Is not the Pension List proportionably encreased by it?

A Peer who not only knows his duty well, but attends it with zeal and integrity, and pursues his purposes with steadiness and resolution, may look to the honours and emoluments of his Country, without any disgraceful motive being imputed to him. Such a man in internal dignity, and I am sure in internal comfort, need not envy the Sovereign on the throne:---nay, there are many seasons when the Sovereign on the throne will envy him.

D— of A— —.

**T**HIS Man is formed to be about the person of a King. Such men add to the appearance and state, in some degree, necessary to a Court. He loves parade, and understands it; indeed it belongs to his hereditary employment: though I have been told, that he was exceedingly mortified to find the decorations of Westminster-Hall, at the Coronation, far exceeded by those with which the Citizens of London adorned their Guild-hall, when they entertained the Royal Family.

His former experience in Horses, will, I hope, be of use to me in the  
station

station he now possesses.——I wish he would be content without a Blue Ribbon!

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E—— T——.

**I**T is a Proverb frequently on the tongues of Politicians, That a man should live with his friends as though they might one day be his enemies; and with enemies, as though the time might arrive when they would become friends. Political Friendships seem to be so different from all others, that the rules which might be laid down and followed with respect to them, would not be consistent with the unions

unions of domestic life ; nay, on the contrary, would totally destroy them. Caution is very necessary in forming friendships ; but when they are once formed, reserve and suspicion should be banished for ever. To live, therefore, with friends as if they might one day become enemies, is supposing what a real friend can never be. The first part of the Proverb, therefore, seems to me to be improper, while the latter ought to be adopted in every situation of life. To suppose that the men we cherish in our bosoms may one day aim their daggers at them, is an idea replete with suspicion, and should not be promoted : but to imagine that enemies may become friends, is a delightful ground of hope,



hope, and might, for every reason, be encouraged either in a moral or political sense. However, the last part of the proverb makes no part of Lord T— —'s creed. His enmities are very rancorous indeed; he wears his hostilities very proudly, and does not always forget them to those even of his own House. If it is determined, that in Politics lasting friendships are impracticable, it should be hoped that enmities would be equally liable to change: this would be making some kind of balance between the two dispositions; and the uncertainty of dislike be opposed to the uncertainty of regard. When, therefore, the latter is only visible; when we see a man firm in his enmities, and uncertain

certain in his regards; what are we to determine of him? and particularly when the hostile spirit not only discovers itself in declarations and general acts of opposition, but in continued breaches of good manners and common decorums? We should consider his friendship as a disgrace, and his enmity as an honour.

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E— of S— —.

**T**HIS Nobleman is without children, and possesses very ample estates. No particular abilities render him of Ministerial utility.—  
Surely,

Surely, there could be no necessity  
to give him a Pension !

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E— of C — —.

**W**HY is this young man so  
uneasy ? Why did he not  
preserve his noble independance ?—  
He might have been courted ; but  
his dissipation, folly, and love of  
Gaming have brought him to want  
what he cannot, though supported  
by his Father-in-law, effectually ob-  
tain. He has a ——— ribbon, so  
much fought ; and he must be sa-  
tisfied. Am I to support a ruined  
Gamester ?—Are my places of ho-  
nour

nour to be filled by men who have lost their own? or should I not be deserving of censure, if I trusted the care of my coffers to those whose profusion and vanity, to say no worse, have brought them to distress?—An unceasing attention to personal decoration, a painful and laborious application to the scheme of a Cotillon, a continual study of the *Ton*, and an attachment to the Society of a Gaming-House, will not qualify a man for my service: and if such an one is employed by me, there must be some prevailing reason which *wrings my consent* from me \*, or the partial and injudicious

\* From the characters of certain men in certain employments, I should think that this consent must be almost worn out with continual wringing.

appointment

appointment of those to whose disposition it may be submitted. Indeed, some sad, but necessary purpose of Government may be answered by it. It is true, the violent measures of dissatisfied men, who oppose every thing proposed by the Ministry without exception or moderation, make it necessary for domestic peace, and the ready completion of right measures, to purchase the assistance of those men, whose depravity, extravagance, and immediate wants, have compelled them to offer themselves for sale.— Here, again, I stumble upon State Necessity.



E—— of M——.

**T**HIS gay Lord is another of those who would have been better calculated for the meridian of Charles the Second's Court, than of G—— the T——. Nevertheless he is there; and, for aught I know, there he is likely to continue.

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E—— of H——.

**I** Have never observed anything in the character of this Nobleman but what is proper and agreeable.

He

He has been employed in posts of the first importance, wherein he has discharged his duty ; and the honours he possesses are well deserved. He pursues no modern vices \*, is regular in himself and family, and very attentive to all the decorums and proprieties of life. How then is it, that he is an object of such general disapprobation ? and from whence does it arise that he has never possessed a moment of popular esteem ? He is moderate in politics, is the mild Friend of Government, and bears himself with good manners to all.— He has most certainly been a prosperous man, and envy will follow prosperity as well as merit. He is

\* He most certainly is not given to extravagance.

careful for the welfare and interests of his family, and, considering the number of his children, his anxiety in making a provision for them is an addition to his character.—His second son, I think, should have been the — of the — — —, both from his abilities and situation, instead of the eldest.—However, as the Ch— — —n preferred the present arrangement, I made no objection ; for I really esteem him, and it is no *no fault of mine* that he is not a Marquis.

D—

D — of P— —.

I AM told that this noble D— understands the *sçavoir vivre*, as it relates to the Table, better than any Man in the Kingdom ; and that his own Cook acknowledges the superior palate of his noble Master. His Grace's *Epicurean* Friends profit, I doubt not, by his knowledge, and his goût may trace its original, or, at least, its encrease and violence to his skill in the culinary science. The social disposition always discovers something amiable, in whatever shape it may appear ; and I believe this Nobleman to be a worthy character,

and that he possesses very friendly dispositions.

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E—— of P— —.

**H**ERE's another L— of the Bed-chamber! I wonder when he and his Creditors will have done advertising one another! It is really very unpleasant to keep servants who are guilty of improprieties, for which the meanest domestic, in a well-regulated private family, would most certainly be discharged.

D——



D— of R— —.

**H**OW the blood boils in some men's veins—to the interruption not only of their repose, but their designs, whether of profit, pleasure, or ambition! Such men are of little dependance. They may be honest, they may be industrious, they may possess abilities, but a sudden gust of passion, to which they are every moment liable, will undo the sober designs of much precious time, and blast those expectations which have been founded in cautious enquiry, rational proceeding, and apparent probability. A passionate, hot-headed man is the

least capable of doing good to himself, to his friends, or his Country, of any temper'd man whatsoever, and the most likely to do injury to himself and all that are concerned with him ; for whatever abilities he may possess, this intemperate heat renders him frequently inferior to (and occasions his being overcome by men of) very inferior talents, or of no talents at all. Whatever good dispositions such a man may possess in his cool hours, the uncertainty how long they may last, or how they may be interrupted, prevents their producing any certain satisfaction. He who is subject to the occasional frenzy of passion, cannot fulfil the duties and offices of life with dignity or propriety. He  
must

must be an occasional tyrant to all around him ; his Wife, his Children, his Tenants, his Servants, his Dependants of every kind, will experience the lordliness of his passion ; nay, such may be the impetuosity of his temper, that his superiors may experience it ;——even his Sovereign may not be privileged from his insults \*.

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E— of C— — —.

THERE is something very praise-worthy, when a young Nobleman enters into some consist-

\* This glances, I should imagine, at an anecdote well known in the Great World.

ent profession, for the honours more than the emoluments of it. This young Lord is a good soldier, and is not afraid to leave the repose of his station to mingle in the dangers and hardships of war. His regiment is one of the best disciplined in the British service, and gives a pattern to the rest of the army.—AMERICA bears witness to his prowess and military knowledge, and ENGLAND shall reward it. I wish the Nobility, in general, had some regular, indispensable duty to perform, to the neglect whereof some certain stigma was annexed; there would not then be so many wretched, vicious, impoverished, and disgraceful characters among them.

E—

E— of P— —.

**T**HIS is another of King Charles the Second's Lords of the Bed-chamber ! He is, however, a spirited officer, and his regiment is managed with great discretion and good sense.—I am much disposed to favour the Professional Nobility.

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D— of M— — —.

**A** Difference of character among men totally unconnected with each other, is by no means an object of admiration ; but the contrasted



trasted disposition of those who are allied by blood, and the opposite bias which may prevail between Ancestors and their Descendants, is frequently a matter of surprise, as if the qualities of men were as hereditary as their estates and titles. Yet so it is, that when we have been accustomed to consider particular men under the idea appropriated to their characters, especially when they may have been marked by particular talents and qualifications, or particular exertions of them, so as to render their names, as it were, synonymous to their pursuits or employments; we find a kind of disappointment, when they who succeed to their titles do not possess their talents and dispositions,

tions, and the name is no longer a characteristic name, but becomes merely distinctive and titular. The less known, and more tranquil character may be of equal or greater utility to Society, than that to which fame and celebrity is annexed. The popular cry has followed the Villain as well as the Man of Virtue: but still we are disposed to expect something of active dispositions in those who are descended from Men with whose name the World has re-founded. It will admit, therefore, of excuse in those who suffer some signs of admiration to escape them, when they are informed, that the descendant of a Man, who for abilities as a Statesman and a General has been unrivalled in modern times,

and

and perhaps never surpassed in any time, should tremble at engaging in the common conviviality of social intercourse, be absolutely in a tremor amidst the functions of an high office at Court, and be only known by the magnificent palace wherein he lives, and the splendid improvements with which he adorns it.

In *Turkey*, every man follows the trade of his Father. In ordinary and mechanical professions this may answer, but it is certainly oppressive to all Genius, and, perhaps, might be so intended by the artful Legislator: Yet, notwithstanding the acknowledged and manifest impropriety of such a restraint upon  
Disposition

Disposition and Genius, and the daily examples of their variety, such is the caprice and prejudice of Mankind, that they will never be satisfied with a Duke of M— — —, though he may be perfectly amiable, and make the most noble use of his great fortune, if he does not possess something of an active Genius, by which his character who first obtained the Title may, as it were, be sustained and continued.

I have already called this idea caprice and prejudice, and I have called it aright;—nevertheless, I feel myself in some degree under its influence\*.

B——

\* It is well known that *Blenheim Castle* can be seen only at stated hours; which must, of course, frequently occasion a mixture of Parties.

B—— of C——.

**I** Have every reason to be satisfied with this Prelate, in the character of Preceptor to my —— . As a common

ties. In company, I believe, with at least twenty other Persons, I once saw this magnificent place. Every-body seemed much delighted with what they beheld: the distant limits of the Park gave, to one, an idea of the Duke's extensive property; the great expence of his alterations gave, to another, a proof of the propriety with which he expended his revenues; while some spoke of the Taste and Judgment so conspicuous in his improvement. The Library gave occasion to one of the company to speak of the great expence the Duke was at, in purchasing every thing that was most rare and valuable in Literature to enrich it. In short, whatever was seen around us, called forth some observation to the honour of the Noble Owner;



mon Father, I trust that I should  
 be ever attentive to the true interests  
 of my children; but as a —  
 I have

Owner ; nor were many princely acts of his  
 generosity unnoticed.---There was a general  
 reciprocation of sentiments among the Com-  
 pany.---One Gentleman, indeed, was an  
 exception : He was of a middle age, and  
 had a sullen cast of countenance, which  
 strongly marked displeasure, though his  
 tongue had not expressed it ; for he had been  
 hitherto silent.---On leaving the House, we  
 were conducted to see a Tyger of uncommon  
 beauty, which had been lately presented to  
 the Duke.---The Keeper endeavoured to  
 rouse the creature into some degree of activity,  
 but in vain.---“ If the Duke was to pass by,”  
 said the Man, “ he would soon be upon his  
 “ legs, for he knows the Duke.”---“ What,”  
 said the silent Gentleman, “ is His Grace fond  
 “ of the noble animal ?”---“ Yes, Sir,” an-  
 swered the Man ; “ the Duke loves, of all  
 “ things, to put him in a fury ; and some-  
 “ times he has made him in such a rage, that  
 “ I was afraid the iron bars would not  
 “ hold him ; and this affords His Grace  
 “ great

I have been continually and fearfully awake to the due and right formation of Characters, on whom so much depends. I cannot accuse myself of any the least deficiency in paternal regard, either to my Children or my — —, whose interests are so blended with each other. Nevertheless, the unexpected ignorance of the — — — —, which, to my infinite concern, was made known to all the World by the public proceedings of a Court of Justice, has, if possible, quickened my attention to prevent a similar disgrace upon the — — — —. The care of

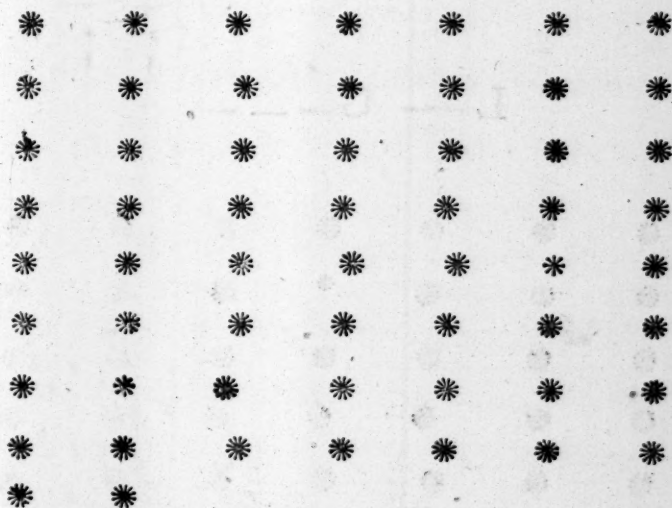
“ great entertainment.” — “ Does it ? ” replied the silent Gentleman with an air of triumph : “ *That’s something like a Duke of Marlborough !* ”

those

those who superintend this important education, is, in every respect, satisfactory to me. They who teach my Children wisdom, deserve the highest rewards of their Country ;— and they shall have them \*.

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D— of G— — —.



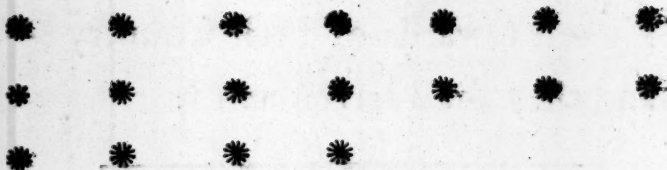
\* This virtuous resolution seems to have been fulfilled in the last appointment to the A— — — —k of Y— — — —k.

F

D—

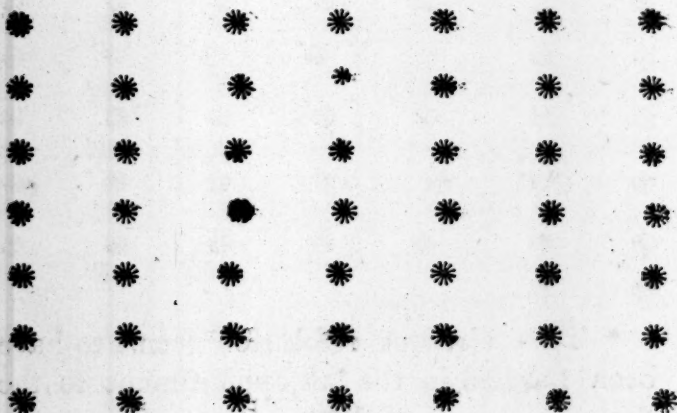
( 66 )

D— of C— —.



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L— G— —.



It chagrined me exceedingly, I must own: nevertheless, as an honest man, I firmly believe that, in his situation, I should have done the same.

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B— — of G— — —.

**T**HIS is one of the most learned persons in Europe; yet he has been frequently overcome by men comparatively ignorant. He is a Protestant — —, and has written with great Learning in defence of Christianity; yet there are many, and



those of eminence, who seem to doubt his being a real Christian\*.

Learning is a weapon which few possess at all, and fewer still know how to wield. If the desire of knowledge arises from the love of truth, and as the means of obtaining the right way, it ends in simplicity and humbleness of mind, and produces that sensibility which prepares the mind for the reception of every Christian virtue: but where Learning is pursued merely to ac-

\* Such persons must be ignorant of the Lectures established, about seven years ago, to prove the Truth of Christianity from the completion of Prophecy in the Errors and progressive state of Papal Rome. It may, indeed, be observed, that *Guy* founded an Hospital, and *Bancroft* an Alms-house---but this is nothing to the purpose.

quire

quire reputation, and from a desire of being superior to others, it ends in pride and self-conceit ; it renders a character unpleasant to itself and to others. To such Men, a consciousness of superiority is a trouble, unless it is displayed ; and as common subjects and known truths have already been so amply and continually considered that nothing remains to be said, they must pursue some new track wherein they may prove their Learning, and pour forth their whole torrent of knowledge in reconciling contradictions that cannot be reconciled, and supporting paradoxes which are insupportable. Thus encumbered with armour and weapons, they make a noise and a

F 3

bustle,

buffle, and, at last, are obliged to yield to naked Truth ; or, I should rather say, are overcome by it ; for to submit is beneath the dignity of such Men ; they own no conquerors.

There are few Men in the World who employ themselves to purposes of so little utility as those, who, having passed the prime of life in attaining the treasures of Scholastic Learning, think the rest of their days cannot be employed so much to their own emolument and reputation, as in the discussion of difficult Questions which are of little consequence to Mankind ; or making subtle discoveries of what never had existence ; and to such purposes

poses as these, exercising all their Knowledge, Industry, and Ingenuity of Conjecture, to the very frequent disadvantage of Mankind.

Next to a religious vanity, a literary one is the most offensive of all vanities, and does most harm in the World. Truth is so amiable in herself, so beautiful in her appearance, and of such irresistible charms, that to see her, is sufficient to create that veneration for her, which gives the heart its highest perfection. It is a strange thing, that the pride of combat should induce so many to disguise her appearance; or, what is worse, to employ their best powers in giving some favourite phantom of their own her

to forw, perplex and deceive. This is the daily practice of polemical Writers, and, sorry am I to say it, these dangerous deceptions are more plentifully scattered in the works of theological disputants, than in any other.—But there are many strange things in the World !

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E— of E— —.

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*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*			

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What an able,  
industrious, well-informed, and  
wisely



wisely whimsical Man was the Father of this Lord ! How laboriously studious, how minutely exact ! A perfect *Demoivre* in Politics ! How able in debate upon particular subjects, and how regularly wild in the contemplation of his own fanciful schemes ! With all his whims, how useful would such a Man be to these Kingdoms, in these times ! He did not leave his equal behind, as a well-instructed British Politician : and if this Country should find any important negotiation necessary, who is there, at this day, sufficiently informed, to be safely intrusted with the full powers of it ? Under such a necessity, I should more than ever regret the death of this Nobleman.

E—

E— of G— — —.

SOME of the Nobility are so attached to the manners and pleasures of the Capital, that their Tenants and Country Neighbours scarcely know their faces: while there are a few in the same rank, who are so attached to Fox-hunting and Country Sports, that their faces are seldom seen by any but their Tenants and Country Neighbours. I abhor the vitiated spirit which estranges the Nobility from their estates: at the same time, I highly disapprove of an eternal voting by proxy.

E—

E—— of C——.

**W**ould it not be a wise regulation in the freest State, to tax the voluntary residence of its members in a foreign Country, after a certain number of years; and that this tax should be paid according to their rank and fortunes?--- Nor would it be injustice if their Estates should be, under certain restrictions, in the possession of Government during such a foreign residence. What is necessary for health, amusement and information, ought, without doubt, to be allowed; but an eternal residence in a foreign Country should be esteemed a desertion

sertion of his own in any one, and he should be made to pay for it. In the idea of a good Citizen it is a crime, and, as such, should be punished by a pecuniary mulct, or the loss of those privileges from which he is a fugitive.

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E— of S— —.

THE art of robbing Vice of it's disgust, and throwing around it the mantle of convivial pleasure, belongs in a very peculiar manner to this Nobleman. I understand, that from his youth to the present time, he has proceeded in one uniform, unblushing course of debauchery and dissipation.

dissipation. His conversation is chiefly tinged with unchaste expressions and indecent allusions; and some have assured me, that if these were to be omitted by him, much of his Wit, or, at least, what is called his Wit, would be lost.

It was, most certainly, a very serious business, and yet I could not help smiling at being informed of this Nobleman's rising in the — of —, and making a grave, laboured speech against a blasphemous production of Mr. W—. Surely it was very *mal-à-propos*, as the whole Kingdom must suspect his sincerity in the business, and even his friends could not but feel the ridiculousness of his situation.



tion \*. He is, however, an able and an active Minister; his abilities are universally acknowledged; and although I have, at times, been not quite satisfied with him, for an

\* They did indeed !—Nay, I will venture to assert, that however the solemnity of the subject and the Assembly might chain down gravity upon the faces of his Audience, the solemnity of the Speaker did not leave a serious mind among them. Every one will, I believe, agree with me in this opinion, who reads the exordium of the Oration, which was to the following purport :

“ I have a paper in my hand, \* \* whose contents are of such a horrid and detestable nature, that I almost wonder it did not draw down the immediate vengeance of Heaven (here he lifted up his pious eyes) upon this Nation.—\* \*, this shocking composition may be said to contain two parts; a *blasphemous* and a *bawdy* part. I shall not shock the many Right Reverend — —s who are present with a recital of the *former*;—to save their sacred blushes, I shall confine myself to the latter,”—&c.

immoral

immoral character will never possess my entire confidence ; yet, on due examination, I have found him deserving the high station he possesses. If he was to quit the — — — —, I know not where I should find such an able Successor.

It is a great imperfection in Government, that a \*\*\*\* who is under the influence of Religion, and feels the comforts and necessity of it, should be prevented from making a sense of it and its sanctions a necessary qualification in his Servants \*. The friends of this noble person,

\* If this should be owing to an imperfection in our Government, which I cannot think, it must be in a very shattered condition, indeed.

person, who partake the mirth and good humour of his jovial hours, have, no doubt, a great regard for him; but he is an unpopular Character with the Nation in general.

I have been informed that he was seriously affected at the treatment he met with from the young men at C— —, when he was Candidate for the Office of H— S— — to that University. It must, indeed, be extremely mortifying to a man, who means to be young as long as he lives, that the whole Youth of a large University should not only treat his name with contempt, and

The tide of Corruption, it is true, bears strongly against it, and Virtue seems to shrink back from the torrent.

harrafs

harrafs his friends with an unpopular cry, but mark his personal appearance with the most confirmed and open disapprobation\*.—I am sorry for these things,—but he is certainly a good Minister!

\* I will endeavour to recal this singular circumstance to the remembrance of the Reader!—When this Nobleman was Candidate for the abovementioned honours of the University of — — in opposition to Lord H— —, the whole Body of Students, a very few excepted, exerted their utmost opposition to him, and treated his supporters with the most avowed insults.—In T— — — College, particularly, when a sumptuous, public entertainment was provided by the Head of it for the unpopular Candidate; as soon as Grace was pronounced, all the Scholars, &c. to the number of forty, immediately quitted the Hall.—This dignified mark of contempt made, I believe, the soup of that day, and some succeeding ones, very bitter to his Lordship.

E--- of D--- ---.

**I**T is a sad mark of depravity in the present age, that a man in high rank and station, and who fulfills the duties of them both, should be regarded rather with indifference by the generality of Mankind, because he is influenced by religious motives, and preserves the vigour of them by a constant attention to religious duties. Surely, there is a more justifiable dependance upon him, who fills up the interval of his public employment in attentions to his family, the service of the distressed, and the worship of his



his God, than the Man who forgets his Country in the Arms of Prostitution, or is tempted to betray it for the exigencies of the Gaming Table.

The habit of doing good, and acting aright in private life, is a noble ground-work for the goodly superstructure of public virtue.

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E— of H— — —.

**I**N the whole Body of Nobility, I do not think there is a man better qualified, in every respect, to be about the person of a King, than

E--- of D--- ---.

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E— of H— — —.

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this Lord. His knowledge of the World; his perfect acquaintance with whatever gives the highest polish to good manners; his modesty, good sense, and respectful demeanour, render him capable of doing honour to any high office of the Court, to which he might be called \*. Nevertheless, he has no employment at St. J——'s.—But so it is !

Some have thought that I do not regard this Nobleman according to his deserts; nay, it has been said, that I harbour a prejudice against

\* While his abilities and integrity, *it may be added*, would reflect an equal lustre upon any state employments to which he might be invited.

him,

him, indeed

	*	*	*	*	
*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*
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E—— of S— —.

**T**HE Talents, Industry, and very extensive Information of this Nobleman, are acknowledged and admired by all, even by those to whom they are opposed. The personal regard I have for him \*, as well as his high abilities, occasion

\* It may not, perhaps, be universally known, that this Nobleman, was the only person



occasion my regret that he left my service, and would render his return to Ministerial Employment perfectly agreeable to me. Besides, though he has opposed the Measures of Administration with spirit and vigour, I do not know that he has ever suffered his passions to preclude propriety and moderation from his conduct. Abuse and calumny have not mingled in his debates \*, and he has so managed his  
public

person who ever excited any considerable emotions of jealousy in the breast of Lord B——. There was a certain time, when the *Favourite* saw with apprehension, what appeared to be too great a share of r——l favour.

\* These sentiments, I should apprehend, were written, at least, before last winter; however, if they should be the Writer's present  
sent

public opposition as not to lose his private friends. He treats the Ministers as Men with whom, in the ebb and flow of politics, he may be again united ; in this he acts with wisdom, and I sincerely wish that such an union may not be far distant.—The political erudition of this Man would do honour and service to any Administration.

Lord S— — found a very early prepossession against him in the opinion of mankind. The late *Lord Holland* has been accused of giving this unfavourable idea of him \*; and

sent opinions,—The A—b—p of Y—— will not, I believe, subscribe to them as the Articles of his Faith.

\* Lord H— — is thought to be the unlucky Godfather, who to his other Names added that of *Malagrida*.

the World, which did not pay any great regard to his sentiments in general, were disposed to adopt it very universally in this. But his steady perseverance, uncommon industry, great abilities, and consistent application of them, seem to have wiped away these prejudicial notions of him; and I should not be surprised, if he was to become a popular Character, and an object of public confidence.

I am not sorry there is such a Peer in my realms, though he so steadily and so powerfully opposes the measures of Government. Besides, I am not so averse to some kind of Oppositions as many, who think

think they have a Lynx's eye, may suppose \*.

E—

\* A Parliamentary Opposition, though it may be very troublesome to Ministers, and sometimes even mortifying to the Sovereign, appears to be necessary to force circumspection upon the former ; and if they should be bad men, which has sometimes been the case, to give saving information to the latter. A King of this Country would be the most dependant man in it, if his \*\*\*\*\*'s were secure from any check but that of conscience. State Policy and Necessity, which are mentioned by the Writer of this volume with an affecting sensibility, are too often at enmity with moral honesty ; and a Minister, whatever integrity he may possess, will be frequently obliged, and in length of time habituated, to do things in his public capacity, which, as a private man, he would blush to think of. They who are called to share in the business and emoluments of the State, are no more exempt from frailties than other men, and are more in the way of temptations than almost any others. A British Sovereign, therefore, who, considering the changes and chances of Ministerial Establishments, and the uncertain tenure of the best-formed Administrations,

E— S— —.

*SARAH*, *Dutchess of Marlborough*,  
acted, without doubt, from ca-  
price in the division of her immense  
Fortune ;

tions, cannot, with prudence, repose an implicit confidence in any, is indebted to an Opposition, which, by continually sifting the conduct of Ministers, may awaken their caution, and give that insight into political matters, which the latter would, perhaps, wish to hide from their Master. By these means he is frequently better qualified than he otherwise might be, to examine the measures of his servants himself, and to deliberate with them on the important Affairs of Government. Besides, a Minister who knows the ability and vigilance of his opponents, if possible, will not venture to be incorrect in private consultations previous to any public Business, lest his errors should be detected, and his ignorance or indolence exposed to the Supreme Power.

The present Opposition, though small in numbers, is great in Ability and political In-  
The



Fortune; but if such a disposition of property had proceeded from one who

dusttry, and spare neither pains nor eloquence to expose the measures of Government. Without doubt, prejudice and passion may sometimes govern them, as it does all parties; nevertheless, a great deal of knowledge, and curious observation, flows both from their Lips and their Pens; which, however directed, may enable the \*\*\*\* to form a more accurate Judgment of any propositions or designs of Ministers, and give him a clue by which he may be able to detect any lurking Interests or erroneous Principles. In short, an Opposition is the *altera pars*, the other side of the question, which it is absolutely necessary for the Judge to hear, in order to determine with wisdom.

It is almost trifling to suppose such an improbable event; but if, in some future time, a \*\*\*\* should league with his Ministers to encrease his own prerogatives at the expence of Public Liberty, then an able Opposition would be a stubborn obstacle to the r--l designs, and the people might be indebted to it for their preservation. But according to the above feint sketch of the matter, when a Prince, as is the case at present, wishes from his

who was accustomed to cool deliberation in the affairs of life, it would have been considered as an act of wisdom.

This Lord is a very honourable character ; many good and great qualities belong to him ; and if sudden gusts of passion sometimes discompose his temper, he has a friend always at hand, whose smiles hush the storm in a moment.

What a blessing it is to have such a certain and delightful remedy for

his heart the true welfare of his people, both he and they would be at the *mercy* of *Ministers*, if there was no parliamentary Opposition ; an idea sufficient to make a Stoic tremble.—*Divide et impera* is a trite, but not always a contemptible maxim.

the

the weakness or violence of human nature. To be thus governed, submission is a pleasure; and when the failings of the Husband call forth such amiable and uncommon exertions of tenderness in the Wife, they may be said almost to lose their evil tendency in the good they occasion.

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B— — of D— —.

**W**HEN a Man is well qualified to be appointed to so high and important a charge as this B— — —, other circumstances should not be considered.

If

If the translation to this or any other See should be occasioned by the inferior Benefices it would vacate, or the ill health of the translated Prelate, which may afford a near prospect of appointing a Successor, or if any ministerial agreement as to the disposal of the Benefices in the gift of any B——, should be entered into between the Power that promotes, and the Person promoted, I should blush as a Christian \* \* \* \*, and pray daily to Heaven for forgiveness \*.

\* As every Christian is enjoined, by the highest authority, to pray *without ceasing*, whatever may lead to the exercise of that duty, cannot be lamented. But I most sincerely commiserate any good man who is so situated as to feel his cheek glow with an eternal crimson.

It

It would be much more honourable to the Episcopal Character, if there was to be no translation from one See to another, unless it might be to Archiepiscopal Dignity. Such a measure as this would be greatly in favour of Religion, and give those who preside in the affairs of it a degree of Independance, which, in the opinion of Mankind, they are not supposed to possess †.

† And a degree of Independance, which, in the opinion of a Minister, they ought not to possess.



E— of S— —.

**I** Could wish that public fame should ever attend upon private Virtue; and that Vice of every kind, however sanctified by Rank and Fortune, might meet with universal detestation. A quiet, amiable domestic Character, however exalted his station may be, is seldom the subject of extensive conversation; and his consideration is chiefly evident by the honour which he receives from his tenants, and the respect of his Country Neighbourhood.

The Nobleman who is a good Husband, a tender Father, and ful-  
fils

fills the Offices of domestic Life with Honour, is a Character that ought to be held forth as a public example for the imitation and regard of others. But, alas! this does not seem to be an Age for calm, tranquil Virtue to become an object of public Admiration, or even for *public Virtue to be exercised without many perils* \*.

\* I should suppose this opinion to be a very true one, and that the perils which menace *public* Virtue are very terrifying indeed; for most certain it is, that even in these times of crying necessity, she is afraid to shew her head.

L— H— —.

**A** More striking and profitable lesson was never held forth to mankind, in the turns and chances of domestic life, than in the fate and family of this Nobleman.

From a moderate Fortune he acquired immense riches; from an inferior station he rose to the height of Power. He was a faithful Friend and an indulgent Father, a tender Husband and a kind Master; nevertheless, these domestic and private virtues could not preserve him from the continued suspicion, ill opinion, and reproaches of the people.

If

If his love of money did prevail against the strict rules of justice; if his riches were acquired at the expence of his Country; the folly, extravagance and ingratitude of his Children have given his Country a very ample revenge.

It is a melancholy track which Reflection takes, when she passes through almost every part of this man's life; but it becomes darkness itself at the end of it, when he appeared to be bereaved of every comfort \*.

The

\* The amusements of this great man were frequently the most absurd and childish that can be imagined, and yet he some-how or other contrived to make them appear graceful. The manner in which he fitted up the public house, called *Captain Digby's Head*,

The imperfection which seems necessarily to attend every situation in this world, whether of honour, riches, or even wisdom, if it could be known in all its circumstances, would never fail to extinguish the emotions of envy.—The happy only are to be envied,—and the good alone can be happy.

near his seat in Kent, is an evident proof, that he sought after pleasure in the most trifling trifles. However, the time arrived when ill Health, enfeebling Age, the public Censure, aided by the Ingratitude of Friends, and the unparalleled extravagance of his Children, banished every idea of every pleasure from his mind: and he was known frequently to declare, during the last two years of his life, that the cloud of misery wherein he was involved was so thick and dusky, that remembrance could not penetrate it, to catch one transient gleam of former happiness.



E—— of G— —.

OF the different employments of the State which are fitting to the dignity and character of a Peer, there are none, I think, which are so satisfactory and suitable, as well as preparatory to the domestic employments of the State, as the office of an Ambassador. These public Characters are, it is true, an expensive appendage to Kings; but it sometimes proves the means of providing for a worthy Nobleman of small estate, and teaching others of them to be useful, or removing a disagreeable, impertunate person.

The K---- of P---- has retrenched  
their magnificence and expences,  
He has done right! — Were I K—  
of P—, I would do the same.

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L— L— D— — —.

**I**F it were possible, I should be  
very desirous to examine the  
heart of an old man, the business of  
whose life has professedly been to  
make a joke of every thing the most  
serious, whose wit is blasphemy, and  
whose humour is obscenity\*.

There

\* There is an old man in this kingdom,  
who exactly answers this description; never-  
theless, he has built a church, and adorned it  
with

There have been, I believe, some few instances of men who, from a

with so much expence and taste, that it would have been a noble monument of Piety, if it had been the work of *Christian* munificence. Whenever I consider this edifice, and its splendid decorations, I cannot help thinking, that the Founder took the same method to expose Religion, as Mrs. *W—ton* did to laugh at her husband. It is well known, that this facetious Lady, having prevailed on the learned and now R—t R——d Divine to dress himself in a suit of Regimentals for her private amusement, contrived to usher him, unawares, into a room full of company, and announced him under the title of *Brigadier M—ses*.

The pious L—d, however, like other religious founders, has reserved a small rotunda of a Chapel, at the very top of this church, for the private solemnities of himself and friends: but reversing the practice of Christians, who have sanctified Heathen Altars by Christian Oblations, he has erected one in his Globular Oratory, where he offers up his festive sacrifices to *BACCHUS*, and thinks, without doubt, that he has, in some degree, revenged the insults offered to the *Pantheon* at *Rome* by *Christian Usurpation*.

certain easiness of temper, and the habit of supporting particular opinions, have acquired that stoical philosophy, which, without the aids of Religion, looks upon the close of life with the most composed tranquillity. Nay, almost every one must in some degree be acquainted with those modern writers, who being possessed with some fine-spun theories of Human Virtue and Excellence, have, perhaps, with a well-meaning and honest sincerity, delivered them to the world. But such, while they supported the all-sufficiency of unaided Virtue, practised the calm duties of it. A cold constitution, which possesses but few and weak passions, and a strong constitution, which does not feel  
the

the painful consequences which generally attend an intemperate indulgence of them, are great friends to this tranquil disposition. That insensibility which, proceeding from a corruption of the heart, deadens the feelings of it; or from ignorance, which shuts up its avenues; is of a very different nature, and discovers itself in idle bravado or sullen obstinacy.

If the hour of death is a scene of great awe to the Faithful, what must it be to the doubting? Surely the modern Epicurean, the despiser of every thing serious, and the scoffer at every thing sacred, when death approaches, if his heart is not as senseless as his body will shortly be,  
must



must feel the most afflicting solitudes ; and yet we are told of those who have thought mirth and witticism the proper accompaniments of a Death-bed. It may have been so : but whatever are the examples of such a conduct, it has ever been considered by considerate people as the effects of folly or obduracy, and that it is truly unphilosophic in the most boasted Philosopher \*.

\* This sentiment alludes, I should imagine, to the manner in which the *Emperor Augustus Caesar* is said to have concluded life. If it had been written since the death of Mr. *David Hume*, it would have been equally applicable to the closing Scene of that celebrated Writer. The Prince, and the Historian of Princes, went laughing out of the world : The one had conquered and governed it ;—the other had described the course of it, and endeavoured to correct its errors ;—and they both quitted it with a joke, as a Child leaves a pastime which amuses him no more.

L— B— — —.

THERE is something in the very name of B— — — that inspires one with an idea of great talents, and of the misapplication of them. This man does not belie the idea. He possesses very considerable talents, but the proofs of their misapplication do not shine on the shelves of libraries like those of his Ancestor, among the splendid writers of delusion and sophistry : they exist only in his own insignificance. The B— — *ber*, in a great measure, supports him ; he must therefore be continued in it, for it will save a demand upon the Civil ——. But he must certainly take his

his place among those who are perfectly qualified to have been the Court Servants of *Charles the Second* \*.

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L— T— —.

I Have a strong partiality to the Professional Nobility ; I mean, when they attend to their professions, and are acquainted with them : such men deserve the honours of their Country, and shall have them.

\* I really lament that our most excellent S— — — should possess the least resemblance to the *Stuart* race, even in the appurtenances of his train.

It

It has been said, that there is not a general officer in the — — service capable of commanding ten thousand men, or even half the number, except *General Amberst*, this Nobleman, and one or two more\*; and that there are many who receive the pay of their Country, with little more knowledge than will serve for the ceremony of a Parade, and whose abilities to defend her would not exceed those of an active Corporal.

That the military profession should not flourish in this Country, as it does in some others, is the na-

\* From this number of qualified officers, small as it is, I should hope that *General Monckton* is not excluded.

tural consequence of its establishment. The Constitution, it is said, is against the Soldiery, and ever looks upon them with a jealous eye. This seems to be a vulgar error, but, like some others of the same nature, must, at present, be flattered \* :  
 Nevertheless,

\* This is rather an unexpected opinion ; but I think that I can readily account for it, by reverting to the time when the late *Lord H-----* and Doctor *H-----*, then Bishop of *N-----*, resigned their places of Governor and Preceptor to his present ———, then *P-----* of *W-----*. If the Reader should not recollect the circumstances which occasioned and attended that resignation, I will to the best of my remembrance give him a faint outline of them.

The worthy and highly qualified persons already mentioned proposed, as a branch of education proper for the Heir apparent of a Kingdom, whose wealth and power arises from its trade and commerce, to instruct him fully in the knowledge of them ; for  
 which



Nevertheless, I wonder much, that  
 men of Education, Family, and  
 Ambition,

which excellent purpose, the Right Reverend  
 Preceptor had desired Doctor Tucker, the  
 present Dean of Gloucester, to compose a  
 treatise upon taxes, &c. which, if it had been  
 finished, would, I doubt not, have been  
 well worth the r——l attention. But the  
 malign star whose blasting influence has  
 been so often experienced by this Kingdom,  
 frowned upon the wise and prudent design.  
 In short, the governing power of the P——  
 D———'s Court, for what reasons I leave  
 others to determine, opposed this scheme of  
 instruction. It was said, that commerce was  
 a business of detail beneath the \*\*\*\* of this  
 Country; that the P—— of W—— was not  
 to be educated for the Board of Trade, or the  
 Chancery of the Exchequer, but to be  
 a great and potent Monarch; that more  
 animating principles of knowledge should  
 be instilled into the r——l breast, than could  
 possibly be extracted by the most ingenious  
 instructor from the learning of taxes and re-  
 venues: the Military, and its concomitant  
 principles were said to be more becoming the  
 Character of a great Prince, and more likely to  
 inspire,

Ambition, when they take upon  
them the character of Soldiers,  
should

inspire the mind with that active, manly, and noble spirit which should ever distinguish the Sovereign of the B—— Empire. However, the noble Lord and learned Prelate declared their entire want of conviction to these doctrines; they continued to defend their own plan as the most congenial to the B—— Constitution, and declared their determination not to proceed upon any other. This declaration not only met with opposition, but with open reproof, and they immediately resigned their respective employments.---The course of education was now diverted into another channel; and, instead of that History of Finance, Commerce, and Revenue; in short, instead of that intrinsic knowledge of the State and Kingdom, which the work of the *Protestant* Divine would have afforded; the r——l Pupil was presented with the well-known history of the Revolutions of England, by a Divine of another church, and of an order of men who were the professed friends and supporters of arbitrary Government. I must also add, that instead of the intelligence and idea of Government which  
would

should be content to remain so ignorant of its duties. If they would study their profession in a scientific manner; if they would bestow upon it that industry and attention without which no science can be obtained, the odium that rests upon

would have been communicated by the work of the former, it was thought proper, for the attainment of better information, and more liberal principles of legislation, to recommend to his studies the notorious *Patriarcha* of Sir Robert Filmer; which erroneous work, the great *Locke*, in order to check the strange prejudices of the times, thought proper to consider and confute in the most rational treatise on Government ever written.

This short history will account not only for the opinion which gave rise to it, but for many events and circumstances of the present \*\*\*\*\*.—If there should also appear, at any time, a strong partiality towards a standing army, or an eager fondness for those military raree-shows called Reviews, these and similar propensities may be traced to the same source.

it in the minds of the People would soon be wiped away. It is not the profession of a Soldier, but the ignorance of its professors, that renders it obnoxious. A few such officers as General Wolfe would make the Military a popular Character \*.

I feel a great degree of respect  
for those Men of Rank and Fortune  
who



\* I should be sorry to see the time when such an event should take place. As an Englishman, and a friend to the Civil Power, I tremble at the idea of an avowed standing army, which, I fear, would soon trample upon it: but as I do not think that great abilities in our military commanders would forward this dangerous measure, I should wish to see military promotions the reward of professional merit. The practice of purchasing commissions, depresses the military spirit,

who qualify themselves to benefit  
 their Country ; and no small degree  
 of

spirit, damps emulation, takes away that sense of obligation to activity and industry which gratitude inspires towards a Benefactor, and disheartens those from spirited exertions and attentive application, who have not money to purchase that preferment which merit alone so rarely attains. I could name a regiment wherein there is an allowed good officer; who, I believe, was a lieutenant in it before his present lieutenant-colonel was born, and who, if he has not been preferred within these two or three years, is a lieutenant at this hour. Men, who have the fortune to purchase rank, think not of acquiring it by any other means. The Army is a genteel profession, produces good interest for money laid out, and, in general, gives ample indulgence to a lazy disposition ;—all of which would help to preserve it in some figure, though there were not a spark of military spirit in the Nation.

I have been informed that Lord Cornwallis, when he was appointed to the command of his present regiment, requested his Majesty, that the *Corps* from which he was separated might



of obligation, when they have exerted their talents in so good a cause.

I do

rise in a regular gradation of preferment. Whether this request was gratified, or, if it was, whether it is now remembered, I cannot tell; but it certainly did great honour to the noble Lord who made it, and shewed that zeal for the service which he has since manifested on many trying occasions.

Notwithstanding the powerful partiality which may be entertained in some breasts for the military power, it has not, as yet, been thought prudent to avow it; even the scheme of erecting barracks, and thus forming the ground-work of separation between the Army and the People, has, hitherto, been a matter only of secret wish and private speculation.

This surely is an æra of inconsistencies; or, considering this evident partiality to the military profession, I should be surprised that Lord Effingham, who is the only Nobleman, I believe, in this reign, whom a military spirit has led to the Camps of foreign Nations, was not permitted, as I am well informed, to retain his rank, when he resigned his commission which he had obtained by

1

purchase.

I do not except the other and inferior ranks of the People; but I particularize the higher orders, because, sorry am I to say it, they are become a very corrupt Body of Men; and I consider the very beneficial influence which would arise from a virtuous Nobility. When pleasure and dissipation cease to be professions, some more laudable objects would be pursued to their own Honour, the welfare of their Country, and the good order of the inferior People, who are too much disposed to copy the degeneracy of their superiors.—I wish to change,

purchase. But wherefore do I mention inconsistency? This fact only proves, that, in the breasts of some men, the most favourite propensities must yield to private resentment.

if possible, the objects of their imitation.

When I converse myself with Men of Wisdom, Ability and Confidence, I feel that I am a \*\*\*\*.— But when I am surrounded with Bed-chamber Officers, Chamberlains, Vice-Chamberlains, &c. &c. &c. all real importance seems to forsake me; I am then nothing more than the first Figure in the Puppet-show.

D--- of N--- - - - - -.

THE true characteristic spirit of English Nobility lives in the House of *Percy*. Magnificence without Dissipation, Expence without Negligence, Hospitality without Profusion, mark the conduct of this Family. The most splendid designs are executed, the most suitable appearance preserved; and I do not hear of one clamorous Creditor, or one mortgaged estate. The Magnificence of *Alnwick*, the Elegance of *Sion*, and the Stateliness of *Northumberland House*, are all supported in an unrivalled splendor,

I 4

while

while a just, sensible, and wise œconomy governs and directs the whole.

What a great addition to a great estate is the careful management of it!--When a Man of high rank is so wise as not to think it beneath him to inspect his own affairs, and preserve himself, by a necessary vigilance, from fraud and imposition; when, if he plays, he limits his hazards, and, if he makes any public display of his magnificence, holds a previous consultation with the powers of his purse; he acts consistently with the character of a prudent Man, and is, thereby, prevented from doing any thing inconsistent with his character as a Nobleman.

It



It is thought by too many to be a mark of greatness of mind, to shew an inattention to what are called little things ; and that it is beneath a great Man to think about family-œconomies ; and to this is owing the distress of many Men of Rank and Fortune. There are several persons who have come within the circle of my notice, Men of acknowledged talents and great understanding, who have not been able, or, at least, have not thought proper to accommodate their understandings to their private concerns ; but looking always to the greater objects of human attention, have trusted the inferior, though not less necessary matters belonging to domestic life, to other Men, who,

who, too often, cannot resist the temptation which such confidence throws before them. This having been the case with some great Men through affectation, and others from disposition ; little Men, who wish to ape their manners, find it more easy to follow them in their errors, than their virtues ; and seek importance from a resemblance of those qualities, which disgrace their originals, and must, in the end, prove fatally ruinous to themselves.

Men of great abilities should, previous to any step they may take to their exerting them, remove every possibility of interruption ; and there is nothing so liable to obscure, and break in upon the tranquility  
 necessary

necessary to the due and happy exertion of great talents, as the disarrangement and perplexity of private affairs. Besides, such a situation does not only harass and distract the composure of a Man's thoughts, but it will lessen the weight and importance of his opinions on many occasions; as his public sentiments and private conduct must frequently clash to the disadvantage of his reputation, and the diminution of the public confidence.

The Nobleman of moderate talents, who exercises them with caution, and conducts himself upon all occasions with prudence, will be more truly respectable, and possess  
more

more real dignity, than one of the same or superior rank, who, with the greatest abilities, forgets, or, at least, does not pay any attention to the Latin adage, *Nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia*. The latter may be followed with more noise, and enjoy more external importance, and he may possess the irregular happiness which they bestow; but the former, pursuing a sober, dignified conduct, and resting his honour and happiness upon something more solid and permanent than mere external parade, and popular acclamation, will secure to himself a firm dignity of character, and a serene, continued satisfaction throughout his life.

E— of N— — —.

**T**HERE was a certain honest bluntnefs in the Father of this Nobleman feldom found in Courts, but which was very pleasing to me. I never had the leaft reason to think I was ever deceived by him, nor was he wont to hesitate, as many have done, and now do, in giving me a plain, intelligent and unflattering answer whenever I consulted him. He owed his Earldom to this conduct, which was given him unasked, and I believe totally unexpected on his part: It has alfo made me defirous of fhewing a regard to his family. I thought  
a G—n



a G—n R— —n would become the young Lord, and he has it \*.

\* A more singular character than this Noble Lawyer, has not, I believe, unfolded itself to modern observation. He possessed very considerable abilities, was an upright Judge, and gave satisfaction in the high office which he enjoyed: but, in private life, he was the very reverse of every thing which would seem to produce dignity in a public capacity. In his youth he was a professed Debauchee, and the sentiments and language of that character were retained by him to his dying day.—On his return home from the Administration of Justice, he would not hesitate to swear at his servants, and be indecent with his company. Even the State-coach, I believe, was not always considered as sacred to chaste and decent speech; the uneasiness of that rumbling machine, when his L——p's feet have been tender from the gout, has, I have been informed, called forth very expressive asseverations, in the presence even of the Seals and the Mace, Nay, I recollect another occasion, which is said to have been marked with the same language, and is too remarkable to be passed by without notice.—The SPEAKER ONSLOW, who is well known

E— of D— — —.

A Miable Qualities are more desirable than great ones. They not only render the path of life more

known to have attended with a scrupulous regard, both in public and private, to the dignity of his character, was complaining, on his arrival later than usual at the House of Commons, on some day of important business, of the length of time he had been stopped in *Parliament-street*, when he was informed, that it had been owing to the obstinacy of a carman, who had occasioned the like delay to the *Lord Chancellor*.—"Well," said the *Speaker*, "did not his Lordship shew him the mace, and strike him dumb with terror?"—"No," it was replied, "his Lordship did not; but he swore by G—d, that if he had been in his private coach, he would have got out and beat the rascal to a jelly."—Indeed, I have heard some of the arch Barristers at law declare, that they have actually seen an oath upon his

more even, but scatter sweets around it, which the children of Ambition do

his lips in Court, but some-how or other it was never known to escape them.

Lord N — — — was certainly a very fortunate man.—On the resignation of *Lord Hardwicke*, the seals were offered to *Lord Chief Justice Willes*, who insisted upon a Peerage, a considerable pension whenever he should quit the office, and that his Son should be made Solicitor General, as the conditions of his acceptance.—The Ministry thought these terms too high, and the seals were then offered to *Mr. Henley*, who received them upon their own. His bluntness did not then appear to have been a Court quality; for it was after a course of several years that he was created a Peer, and Chancellor of England; and these honours, I believe, originated from another refusal.

When the *Earl Ferrers* was indicted for murder, it was necessary to create a Lord High Steward to preside at the solemnity of his trial. *Lord Hardwicke* was the person thought of for this purpose, but he declined the honour; and as it was absolutely necessary that this great temporary officer should be a Peer and a Lawyer, there remained no alternative

do not know. Men of gentle, un-  
aspiring characters content them-  
selves

ternative but to create the *Lord Keeper of the Seals* a Peer for that purpose.—He had also the fortune to preside in the Court of Chancery at the death of the late King; an event which, as it occasioned the renewal of patents, &c. &c. proved extremely lucrative to his office.

He knew the world as well as the laws; and exercised that knowledge with so much skill as to become a favourite Counsellor of the Throne, when he appeared not to trouble himself with the concerns of Administration; and rather seemed to avoid any other connection with the Ministers, but such as his office rendered indispensable. Plainness of speech was now considered as a first-rate quality, and procured him an Earldom; which was so suddenly and spontaneously conferred, that the *Chief Justice* of the King's Bench had not a suspicion of the business, till the Patent had passed through all its forms.

To the same happy art of undisguised opinion it was owing, that he was permitted to retire from the painful seat of public judicature to the easy chair of President of the  
K Council,



themselves with a line of duty, where there is little danger of failure.

This Nobleman is, I am sure, equal to higher and more important stations than he now occupies; tho', I believe, his disposition is best suited

Council, with all the emoluments of that office, a large pension for his life, and a Teller-ship of the Exchequer for his son.

Such an accumulation of honours and riches have so seldom been, in this age at least, the lot of plain-dealing and unaffected sincerity, that it could hardly be expected for these qualities in this highly-favoured Nobleman to pass without suspicion.—Hence probably arose the application of the following passage in Shakespeare to his character :

This is some fellow,  
Who having been praised for bluntness,  
doth affect  
A sawcy roughness, and constrains the garb  
Quite from his nature. He can't flatter he,  
An honest mind and plain, he must speak  
truth,

An they will take it, so; if not, he's plain.

K. LEAR.

by



by his present office ; and so proper is his demeanor and conduct in it, that if I could command the changes and chances of human affairs, he should never resign it \*. He is a fond Husband, an excellent Father, and a good Man. Alas ! how many of his equals might look at him, and, if they had any sense of shame left, blush at themselves !

\* But this affectionate wish has been since frustrated by one who makes no distinction between the little and the great, the subject and the Sovereign.—While these papers were preparing for the press, the most amiable Earl of Delawarr, supposed to be here alluded to, departed this life, sincerely regretted by all who knew him ; but by none more than his R---l Master, whose regard for him has been well manifested, by the princely mark of kindness he has shewn to the noble and disconsolate Widow.

*The* EDITOR.

B— — of O— —.

I HAVE every reason to be satisfied with those who have the superintendence of my children's education : but when this appointment first became an object of consideration, it was the wish of my heart that this Prelate should have formed their minds, instilled into them the principles of genuine virtue, and improved their understandings with whatever is best in human learning : and he seemed to be the only person who wished to see this most important office transferred to another.

This Divine, though he possesses all those eminent qualities which  
in

in general awaken the Envy and Ill-nature of mankind, has never, I believe, except by one person, and that very unjustly \*, been the object of any censure from the envious, the back-biter, the ignorant, or the critic. His superior talents, unrivalled learning, fine taste, engaging manners and exemplary life, have united all in his praise and approbation. I thought him the most proper person on the Bench of B——s to fill the See of the first University in *Europe*; and, to the rare Honour of this Prelate, I could testify

\* This allusion may be rendered very intelligible by the perusal of a celebrated pamphlet, written some years ago, and addressed to Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, by a late Professor of the University of Oxford.

that no parties were concerned in his preferment ; it met not with the least contest or opposition ; an universal assent attended his promotions. May he long enjoy them \* !

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D— of M— — —.

**T**HAT opposition to public measures which springs from party-connections and the hope of pre-eminent employment, when times and administrations shall undergo a change, has made several dissipated young persons of rank Statesmen, turn-

\* The Metropolis has now, I believe, the honour of being in the charge of this most excellent Prelate.

ed

ed dangling Swains into Politicians, and interrupted the progress, or rather changed the object of Flirtation: for it is well known, that there are Small-talkers in both Houses of —, as well as at Ranelagh or the Pantheon.

The young nobility, and men of rank, who have nothing to do, and whose fortunes are not immense, however they may affect to despise a Court, would consult their own interest to be well with it, that their time, which is so often burthenfome to themselves, or passed in vicious pursuits, may have some honourable demands upon it, and their purses receive an occasional, and, perhaps, necessary



necessary replenishment for their attendance.

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E— of B— —.

**I** AM rather disposed to have a personal regard for this Nobleman, though I remember he was the Author of a reproachful letter to Lord B—, when he was absolutely supported by my service, and at enmity with his elder brother. I believe he has a great deal more artifice about him than the late Earl. He is certainly a more manly character, and knows his interest better. He will not brood over casual disap-

disappointments, live in all the fretfulness of frustrated expectation for years, and then become the most submissive of all Courtiers, and be supremely vain and assiduous in the functions of a Court Station\*.

\* The Writer of these Observations has taken every opportunity to honour the military characters with a marked and constant approbation. But in his sentiments concerning the only *naval* Lord who has hitherto fallen under his notice, the boasted preference to the professional Nobility seems to be forgotten.

The Nobleman who may be supposed to be the present subject of consideration is, most certainly, a very excellent marine officer : He has ever been considered in that light by his Profession ; and the present first Commissioner of the Ad-----ty bore the most public and honourable testimony to his abilities and counsels, when he was a coadjutor at that Board.---From whence can it then proceed, that here is such a total inattention to his professional Character ?

Is the idea of military prowess and honour encouraged with such prepossession as to exclude that of naval triumphs? Are the thunders of a fleet at *Spithead* driven from remembrance by the pop-guns of a battalion on *Wimbledon Common*?—Or is it possible that an Englishman can mistake the real source of defence and protection to his country, and know so little of its history, as to be unacquainted with that branch of power which has almost glutted her with Victory and Glory?

I have no prejudice against the Soldiery of my Country; their courage has my applause and admiration. I consider them with the same regard as the wisdom of the Legislature, which framed an Act of Parliament against standing armies. I regard the Army as a Bulwark and an Honour to their Country, whenever she calls it to her service; but I would not have our soldiers rivetted to the Constitution for ever, to lose all habits of courage and activity in the indolence of peaceful times, when their Country wants their labour, and not their swords. When, therefore, I write with an animated regard towards our naval power, I am in concord with the spirit of our Constitution, and the true interest of Britain, which owes its wealth, its security, and its amazing importance in the eye of the world, to its dominion of the Sea.

The

The following short extract from the writings of Lord Bolingbroke, will give authority to my opinion: It is taken from that fanciful theory of a truly wise Government which he has given, with his usual splendor of diction, in his *hopeless* idea of a patriot King; a work, though its general plan be Utopian, that contains many wise and practicable observations.

“ Are we never to be Soldiers? you will say. Yes, constantly, in such proportion as is necessary for the defence of good Government. To establish such a military force as none but bad Governors can want, is to establish tyrannical power in the King, or in the Minister; and may be wanted by the latter, when the former would be secure without his army, if he broke his Minister. Occasionally, too, we must be Soldiers, and for offence as well as defence; but in proportion to the nature of the conjuncture, considered always relatively to the difference here insisted upon, between our situation, our interest, and the nature of our strength, compared with those of the other powers of *Europe*. Like other amphibious animals, we must come occasionally on shore; but the water is more properly our element, and in it, like them, *as we find our greatest security, so we exert our greatest force.*

It is from such ideas as these which have long been realised into habitual principles, that I cannot consider the \*\*\*\* of — — with any encrease of reverence, in the morning  
Campaigns

Campaigns of *Blackheath* and *Wimbledon*.---  
 When he diverts himself with the manœuvres  
 of a Regiment, He enjoys, without doubt, an  
 extreme satisfaction ;—but it is in common  
 with women and children.—When the Guards  
 are acting the farce of the Retreat of *Fontenoy*,  
 the foreign spectators seem to triumph over us:  
 ---But when a BRITISH SOVEREIGN enters  
 upon the command of his Navy, amidst the  
 thunders of a fleet that would awe the World,  
 he is a spectacle for the Gods.

THE END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.




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*Speedily will be Published*

VOLUME THE SECOND

OF THE

R— —L REGISTER.